

Wilson Defies Critics to Draft Better Peace; Treaty Goes to Senate With 4 Reservations

Wilson Will Ask Voice In Industry For Workers

Membership on Directories and Share in Profits the Main Features of Conference Programme

Labor To Be Given Fifteen Delegates

President to Select an Equal Number to Represent Public; Organizations to Name Others

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—It was learned on the authority of a member of Mr. Wilson's Cabinet to-day that the President has formulated a concrete recommendation to make to the October conference of capital and labor representatives as to a new status for labor. The two main features of the programme are:

First—Representation of labor in the boards of directors of all corporations, or at least the large ones.

Second—Assignment to labor of a regular share in profits.

It was announced this afternoon the personnel of the conference would include five persons named by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, five by the National Industrial Conference Board, fifteen by the American Federation of Labor, three by farming organizations and three by investment bankers. In addition there will be fifteen representatives of the public.

Wilson to Name Fifteen

The President will select the fifteen representatives of the public, but the representatives of the other groups will be selected by heads of their organizations.

Invitations to select representatives of the conference were sent out to-day from the White House to the following:

Homer L. Ferguson, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Magnus W. Alexander, Managing Director of the National Industrial Conference Board; Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; William G. Baker, Jr., president of the Investment Bankers Association; J. N. Titterton, president of the American Society of Equity; Oliver Wilson, president of the National Grange; and C. S. Barrett, president of the National Farmers' Union. The last three will name the farmers' representatives.

Secretary of Labor Wilson, during the President's absence, will have charge of the arrangements for the conference which, Mr. Wilson in his letter of invitation said was "for the purpose of reaching, if possible, some common ground of agreement and action with regard to the future conduct of industry."

Aims of Conference Outlined

The conference, the President added, was "for the purpose of consulting with the laboring men of this country on the great and vital questions affecting our industrial life and their consequent effect upon all our people, to discuss such methods as have already been tried out of bringing capital and labor into close cooperation, and to canvass every relevant feature of the present industrial situation, for the purpose of enabling us to work out, if possible, in a genuine spirit of cooperation, a practicable method of association based upon a real community of interests which will result to the welfare of all our people."

"The wastage of war," the President wrote, "have seriously interfered with the natural course of our industrial and economic development. The nervous tension of our people has not yet relaxed to normal. The necessity of devising at once methods by which we can speedily can recover from this condition and obviate the wastefulness caused by the continued interruption of many of our important industrial enterprises by strikes and lockouts emphasizes the need for a meeting of mind at a conference such as I have suggested."

The President is represented to have drawn up these proposals, based on his conviction that there can be no permanent solution of the labor problem so long as industry is organized along its present lines, unless the idea of representation of labor on corporation directorates is accepted. Such representation would, he believes, satisfy the aspiration of the bulk of the employees for the introduction of the democratic principle into business.

Aims to Eliminate Strikes

The profit sharing idea is intended to do away with strikes aimed at securing greater wages. The profit is not to be in the nature of a bonus or gratuity—in which guise workmen often object to them now—but in the form of a share in the profits of the business. In this way it is believed that labor will be interested in attaining maximum production and that the larger production means greater income for it. Just what form the idea will take is not known, but it will be along the Ford plan of a minimum wage with profits added.



'Phone Rates To Be Reduced 8 Per Cent

Company Offers New Reduction in Place of 5 Per Cent One Previously Made to Commission

An 8 per cent reduction on all charges for telephone service to business houses and residences in New York City, effective October 1, was offered yesterday by the New York Telephone Company at an inquiry of the Public Service Commission of the Second District into the rates and service of the company, held in the Hall of Records. It is estimated that the total saving to subscribers will be \$2,445,760 a year.

At the same time the company proposed to charge only 5 cents to subscribers for all calls within New York City. At present a 10-cent charge is made for messages to outlying districts in Queens and Richmond.

Charles B. Hill, of Buffalo, and Joseph A. Kelllogg, of Glen Falls, the only Public Service Commissioners present at the inquiry, said the offer was acceptable. They declared their intention to recommend to the full commission in Albany to-day that the reductions be ordered, and said they did not doubt that such action would be taken.

Wants Inquiries Dropped

The company asked for a period of respite from inquiries and rate changes after October 1, so that it can devote its entire energy to improving the service.

The 8 per cent reduction affects all the message rate and that rate subscribers in the city, of whom there are 600,000. For instance, a subscriber who now pays \$40 a year for 800 messages or less will, after October 1, pay only \$35.20 a year. Individual lines and party lines are equally affected. The reduction also will be made on charges for equipment and local messages on private branch exchange systems, such as are used in apartment houses, on intercommunicating systems, sometimes used by business houses, on extensions to main stations in business places or residences, on auxiliary lines and on all charges for mileage.

Exceptions to the Offer

The following classes of service will not be affected:

Calls from public pay stations. Where a 10-cent charge is now made for a call from a pay station to an outlying district the charge will be continued.

Long distance and toll calls.

Private lines not connected with the public exchange system of the company.

Minor rentals of the exchange plant of the company which do not concern the general city telephone service, such as toll lines, telegraph tolls, telegraph service on toll lines, messenger service, telegraph commissions and advertising and directory charges.

No reduction will be made in the charge to new subscribers for installation.

How 'Phone Cut Will Benefit Subscribers

THE following table shows how telephone subscribers will benefit by the 8 per cent reduction in rates, effective October 1, offered by the New York Telephone Company to the Public Service Commission yesterday.

Individual Line Subscribers		
Local messages	Present annual rate	Oct. 1, one year
500 or less	\$40.00	\$36.80
501 or less	48.00	44.16
1200 or less	60.00	55.20
1500 or less	72.00	66.24
1800 or less	84.00	77.28
2100 or less	96.00	88.32
2400 or less	108.00	99.36
2700 or less	117.00	107.64
3000 or less	126.00	115.92
3300 or less	135.00	124.20
3600 or less	144.00	132.48
Two-Party Line Subscribers		
720 or less	\$36.00	\$33.12
Four-Party Line Subscribers		
600 or less	\$30.00	\$27.60

ling telephones and connecting them with the exchange.

John L. Swayze, counsel for the telephone company, made the proposition for the 8 per cent reduction immediately after the noon recess of the inquiry. In the morning the company had merely renewed its offer of a 5 per cent reduction, first made on August 28.

Would Improve Service

"If our offer is accepted," Mr. Swayze said, "we hope to get a period of respite in order to clear up the service situation. We are now straining every nerve to improve conditions. The morale of our force is not good at present, and we shall have to improve it before we can do much. We hope that soon the present general labor unrest will be settled."

Mr. Swayze said the company would try to put the reduction in effect in October. Mr. Hill, who acted as chairman, requested that he make this a positive promise. He did so.

John L. Swayze, who took an active part in the inquiry, insisting until yesterday afternoon that the company make a 15 per cent reduction, said that he was satisfied with the 8 per cent.

"It is a considerable reduction," he said.

City Official Accepts

William P. Burr, Corporation Counsel, accepted the offer on behalf of the city administration.

"The spirit of the offer should be commended," said Mr. Burr. "The company is doing a wise thing in asking for a period of stable rates so that it can improve its service. Speaking for the city, I may say that I am in favor of granting the request."

Commissioner Hill, in accepting the offer, said:

"All present conditions considered, it is the part of wisdom to accept this offer. Since only two commissioners are here we cannot finally and officially accept it, but I shall take it up with the full commission in Albany to-morrow morning. I have no doubt that it will be approved, for it well deserves the approbation of the doubt."

Managers Seek Peace; Actors Refuse Terms

Producers Announce That They Will Reopen Their Theatres at Once With Non-Union Workers Help

After announcing last night that the Actors' Equity Association had rejected the conditions of settlement of the strike proposed by the Producing Managers' Association, Arthur Hopkins, speaking for the managers, said they now plan the reopening of all theatres.

Accordingly, the Elwyn Theatre will reopen to-morrow night with Holbrook Blinn starring in "The Challenge." The opening was scheduled for to-night, but it was decided to give the non-union stage hands one more day in which to familiarize themselves with the seven "sets" of the play.

Mr. Hopkins' statement followed: "The Producing Managers' Association, through its attorneys, conveyed to the council of the Actors' Equity Association an outline of conditions under which they believed the present strike could be terminated and a recurrence of strikes in the theatre be made reasonably remote."

As to form of individual contract, they offered the members of the Actors' Equity Association a better contract than they or their council had ever contended for.

"As to the protection of the actor in fulfillment of contract, they conceded the Actors' Equity Association full power to represent and arbitrate for the individual actor."

Proposal for Arbitration

"As a means of prevention of future sympathetic strikes on the part of the actors, stage hands or musicians, they submitted a proposal of notice and arbitration."

"This was rejected by the Actors' Equity Association."

"As assurance that the actor would be free to fulfill his contract in the future, a clause was proposed by which neither the actor nor the manager could be permitted a violation of contract because of any action taken by any association to which either belonged."

"This was rejected by the Actors' Equity Association."

"The Producing Managers' Association proposed a five years' agreement with the Actors' Equity Association."

"The Actors' Equity Association rejected it, and refused to be bound by any agreement beyond December 31, 1921, meaning an agreement that would expire at the height of the theatrical season. When this was pointed out to the Actors' Equity counsel they replied that any agreement made would have to terminate on the last day of the calendar year."

"The managers agreed to abandon all damage suits against actors who had violated their contracts, to establish no blacklist, to discriminate in no way against any actor because of his

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Ratification Not Effective Unless Three Allies Concur

Hitchcock Fears Demands of Senate Committee Will Keep America Out of World League

39 Textual Changes In Pact Proposed

Shields, Tennessee, Votes With Republicans for Three of Four Measures to Safeguard the U. S.

New York Tribune Washington Bureau
By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—With four reservations, so strong that Administration Leader Hitchcock said they would keep the United States out of the league of nations, and thirty-nine textual amendments, the peace treaty was ordered reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day.

The first reservation gives to the United States the right to withdraw from the league upon notice provided in Article 1. The second declines to assume any of the obligations specified in Article 10 of the covenant to preserve the political independence or territorial integrity of any other country, and refuses to accept any mandate from the league except by act of Congress. The third provides that the United States shall have sole jurisdiction over questions of domestic policy and reserves to the United States the right to determine what such questions are. The fourth declines to submit to the arbitration of the league any subject which, in the judgment of the United States, is associated with the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine.

Senator Lodge will write the majority report of the committee and Senator John Sharp Williams reserved the right to file a minority report within three days after the majority report is filed. Senator McComber expects to file a separate minority report, since he approves two of the four reservations adopted by the committee, thinks that on Article X should be modified and opposes all of the textual amendments.

So that the treaty will come up for formal consideration in the Senate perhaps within a week, and almost certainly by the first of the week after next week.

Senator Shields, of Tennessee, Democrat, voted with the Republicans for three of the four reservations, all except that on Article X, and declined to vote against that, saying he approved its spirit, but thought the phraseology should be a little different.

Vote on First Reservation

The first reservation was voted upon first. On its adoption into the resolution of ratification the vote was as follows:

Ayes—Lodge, Massachusetts; Borah, Idaho; Brandegee, Connecticut; Fall, New Mexico; Knox, Pennsylvania; Harding, Ohio; New, Indiana; Moses, New Hampshire; and Johnson, California (Republicans), and Shields, Tennessee (Democrat)—10.

Noes—Hitchcock, Nebraska; Williams, Mississippi; Swanson, Virginia; Pomerene, Ohio; Smith, Arizona, and Pittman, Nevada (Democrats), and McCumber, North Dakota (Republican)—7.

The reservation against Article X was voted upon next. The rollcall showed:

Ayes—Lodge, Borah, Brandegee, Fall, Knox, Harding, New, Johnson and Moses (Republicans)—9.

Noes—Hitchcock, Williams, Swanson, Pomerene, Smith and Pittman (Democrats) and McCumber (Republican)—7.

The third reservation brought out the following vote:

Ayes—Lodge, McCumber, Borah, Brandegee, Fall, Knox, Harding, New and Moses (Republicans) and Shields (Democrat)—10.

Noes—Hitchcock, Williams, Swanson, Pomerene, Smith and Pittman (Democrats)—6.

The vote on the fourth reservation received exactly the same vote.

Republicans Are Jubilant

The Republicans are frankly jubilant over the situation, especially over the firm stand taken by Senator Shields. While Mr. Shields has been known to favor reservations, his only statement until to-day was favoring a separate

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Reservations To the Treaty

1. On Withdrawal
2. On Article X
3. On Domestic Issues
4. On Monroe Doctrine

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The resolution for ratification of the peace treaty, with reservations, adopted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day follows:

RESOLVED (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of a treaty of peace with Germany, signed by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and Germany and by the plenipotentiaries of the twenty-seven Allied and associated powers, at Versailles, on June 28, 1919, with the following reservations and understandings to be made a part and a condition of such ratification, which ratification is not to take effect or bind the United States until the said following reservations and understandings have been accepted as a part of a condition of said instrument of ratification by at least three of the four principal Allied and associated powers, to wit, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

1. The United States reserves to itself the unconditional right to withdraw from the league of nations upon the notice provided in Article I of said treaty of peace with Germany.

2. That the United States declines to assume, under the provisions of Article X, or under any other article, any obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between other nations, members of the league or not, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States in such controversies, or to adopt economic measures for the protection of any other country, whether a member of the league or not, against external aggression or for the purpose of coercing any other country, or for the purpose of intervention in the internal conflicts or other controversies which may arise in any other country, and no mandate shall be accepted by the United States under Article XXII, Part I of the treaty of peace with Germany, except by action of Congress of the United States.

3. The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and declares that all domestic and political questions relating to its affairs, including immigration, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce and all other domestic questions, are solely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not under this treaty submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or of the assembly of the league of nations, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

4. The United States declines to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council of the league of nations, provided for in said treaty of peace, any questions which in the judgment of the United States depend upon or relate to its long established policy, commonly known as the Monroe Doctrine; said doctrine is to be interpreted by the United States alone and is hereby declared to be wholly outside the jurisdiction of said league of nations and entirely unaffected by any provision contained in the said treaty of peace with Germany.

Striking Points From Wilson's Treaty Plea

SOME of the striking statements in President Wilson's Columbus and Indianapolis speeches to-day were:

"If the gentlemen who don't like what was done in Paris think they can do better, I beg that they will hold their convention and do it. They cannot, in good conscience or faith deprive us of this great work of peace without substituting some other that is better."

"Opposition is not going to save the world; negotiation is not going to construct the policies of mankind."

"When this treaty is adopted the men in khaki will never have to cross the seas again."

"The only people I owe any report to are you and the other citizens of the United States, and it has become increasingly necessary, apparently, that I report to you."

"The league of nations is the only thing that can prevent the recurrence of this dreadful catastrophe and redeem our promises."

Wilson Predicts Victory in Senate

People Should Forget They Are Democrats or Republicans in This Crisis, He Tells 16,000 in Indianapolis

Plans to Show His Critics Are Ignorant of the Terms

League Alone Can Prevent Wars, President Declares in First Speech of Tour at Columbus, Ohio

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—In three speeches to-day President Wilson defended the peace treaty and called upon the opponents of the league of nations to put forward a better programme than that which is framed in the covenant. He declared it was a case of "put up or shut up."

Mr. Wilson's first speech was at Columbus and his second was an impromptu address at Richmond, Ind. His speech here to-night was in Fairgrounds Coliseum. Afterward Mr. Wilson left for St. Louis, where he will speak to-morrow.

Mr. Wilson said he wanted to forget and wanted the people to forget that there were Republicans or Democrats, and asserted that his speaking trip was partly to point out how "absolutely ignorant" of the contents of the covenant some of those were who opposed the league.

"When this treaty is accepted," he said in the Columbus speech, "the men in khaki will never have to cross the seas again, and I say when it is accepted because it will be accepted."

Referring to the American delegation, he said: "We were under instructions and we did not dare come home without fulfilling these instructions. If I couldn't have brought back the kind of treaty I did bring back I never would have come back."

President Wilson declared the only persons he owed a report to "are you and the other citizens of the United States."

The President spoke in Columbus in Memorial Hall this morning at 11:30 o'clock to a capacity audience, and on the way from the station to the auditorium he was greeted by big crowds.

Fairgrounds Coliseum, where the President spoke in Indianapolis, has a seating capacity of 16,000 persons and was overflowing when the President arose at 8:15 to begin his address.

The Speech at Columbus

The full text of the President's speech at Columbus follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Governor Campbell and my fellow citizens:

"It is with very profound pleasure that I find myself face to face with you. I have for a long time chafed at the confinement of Washington. I have for a long time wished to fulfil the purpose with which my heart was full when I returned to our beloved country, namely, to go out and report to my fellow countrymen concerning those affairs of the world which now need to be settled."

"The only people I owe any report to are you and the other citizens of the United States, and it has become increasingly necessary, apparently, that I should report to you. After all the various angles at which you have heard the treaty held up, perhaps you would like to know what is in the treaty. I find it very difficult in reading some of the speeches that I have read to form any conception of that great document."

"It is a document unique in the history of the world for many reasons, and I think I cannot do you a better service or the peace of the world a better service than by pointing out to you just what this treaty contains and what it seeks to do."

Treaty Seeks to Punish One of the Greatest Wrongs

"In the first place, my fellow countrymen, it seeks to punish one of the greatest wrongs ever done in history, the wrong which Germany sought to do to the world and to civilization, and there ought to be no weak purpose with regard to the application of the punishment. She attempted an intolerable thing and she must be made to pay for the attempt."

"The terms of the treaty are severe, but they are not unjust. I can testify that the men associated with me at the peace conference in Paris had it in their hearts to do justice and not wrong, but they knew perhaps with a more vivid sense of what had happened than we could possibly know on this side of the water the many solemn covenants which Germany had disregarded, the long preparation she had made to overwhelm her neighbors, the utter disregard for the rights of women and children and those who were helpless."

"The league of nations is the only thing that can prevent the recurrence of this dreadful catastrophe and redeem our promises."

Exercised Restraint in Framing Treaty Terms

"They had seen their lands devastated by an enemy that devoted itself

not only to the effort of victory, but to the effort of terror, seeking to terrify the people whom they fought, and I wish to testify that they exercised restraint in the terms of this treaty. They did not wish to overwhelm any great nation and they had no purpose in overwhelming the German people, but they did think that it ought to be burned into the consciousness of men forever that no people ought to permit its government to do what the German government did."

"In the last analysis, my fellow countrymen, as we in America would be the first to claim, a people are responsible for the acts of their government; if their government purposes things that are wrong, they ought to take measures to see to it that that purpose is not executed."

Germany Deceived Her Own People, He Declares

"Germany was self-governed. Her rulers had not concealed the purposes that they had in mind, but they had deceived their people as to the character of the methods they were going to use, and I believe from what I can learn that there is an awakened consciousness in Germany itself of the deep iniquity of the thing that was attempted."

"When the Austrian delegates came before the peace conference they, in so many words, spoke of the origination of the war as a crime and admitted in our presence that it was a thing intolerable to contemplate. They knew in their hearts that it had done them the deepest conceivable wrong; that it had put their people and the people of Germany at the judgment seat of mankind, and throughout this treaty every term that was applied to Germany was meant not to humiliate Germany, but to rectify the wrong that she had done. And if you will look even into the severe terms of reparation, for no indemnity of any sort was claimed—merely reparation, merely paying for the destruction done, merely making good the losses, so far as the losses could be made good, which she has unjustly inflicted, not upon the governments—for the reparation is not to go to the governments—but upon the people whose rights she had trodden upon with absolute absence of everything that even resembled pity. There is no indemnity in this treaty, but there is repara-